

times showed that there was an absolute necessity for a concentration of all our strength. He here alluded to the daring ambition of Great Britain, and the precautions necessary to be observed by us to prevent aggression from so formidable a rival. He saw the danger in the distance, and for one, raised his voice in favor of preparation.

While the latter gentleman was alluding to the incidental questions as to the tariff, which had been agitated during the debate, he yielded the floor, for the purpose of explanation, to Mr. BARNARD. (And the Reporter departs from the usual order of publication to give the explanation of Mr. B., supposing it to be nothing more than just that Mr. B.'s own understanding of his own proposition should be distinctly put forth.)

Mr. BARNARD, in explanation, said that he should desire to have an opportunity of saying a few words more before this discussion closed, chiefly by way of reaffirming the propositions he had introduced, and of going into some further explanations.

I will now say (continued Mr. B.) that if I am referred to as having introduced any proposition for a protective tariff, it is an entire mistake. I say it is an entire mistake.

In the first place, no proposition in relation to a tariff is regularly before the committee. My proposition was to strike out the existing clause; and then I did give notice that, if that motion prevailed, I should, when we came into the House, then, I should then present the subject of supplying the wants of the Treasury back to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to report two bills; that the object of one of the bills should be to borrow ten millions of dollars, upon bond or scrip; and that the object of the other should be to supply the revenue a deficit which was certain to take place in the year 1842. And the proposition was that it should be supported by levying duties on articles now coming into the country free of nearly free. I named the tariff of the articles, I said wine, silk, and other articles being luxuries; and I proposed that the Committee of Ways and Means, to that extent, should be instructed; and I expressly said in the same instructions, that they are to keep themselves within the terms and policy of the compromise act. There is no proposition here for a protective tariff—nothing of the sort. It is true that, when I came at last to wind up my remarks and to refer to what I, as a humble individual, hoped would be the policy of the country Administration, I expressed the hope that a tariff for revenue (within the compromise act) might be so arranged by compromise as that it might continue to afford protection against the aggressions of foreign Legislatures. But there was not a single remark, or word, or sentence, or phrase, or other day which could, by possibility, lead to the supposition that I was in favor of a protective tariff; and if any one so supposes, (indeed I have been charged often, in the course of the debate, with making a proposition not only for a tariff, but a high protective tariff.) I say such are not my sentiments, nor have I made such a proposition. What I wish especially now to say is, that there is no proposition before the committee emanating from me, or to be made by me, for any other tariff than simply a tariff for revenue, and without any regard whatever to a tariff for protection.

Mr. GARLAND having concluded—  
Mr. ADAMS then obtained the floor, and expressed his intention to vote for the bill. It was not for him, at that time, to discuss the merits of the bill, but to say that he had been brought into its present condition; but, as the deficiency did exist, he was willing to supply it, not from any party considerations, but because he held it right, that the Government should have means to pay its debts.

Mr. A. then proceeded to argue that the means of repaying these Treasury notes, with interest thereon, ought to have been provided for by the bill. This, however, had always been omitted; and when Treasury notes were issued, they were repaid by the Treasury had been neglected. It had been put off from time to time, and it was against that omission he now raised his voice. He would never, so far as he was concerned, issue notes in any form, whether stipulations, bonds, or otherwise, without providing for the paying them. He would never issue a single dollar without providing means for paying that dollar. As regarded the mode of relieving the Treasury at the present time, he would not say but that, in case they had the majority in both Houses, he would not have preferred a regular loan.

Mr. A. then proceeded to condemn the course pursued by some members in discussing the measure of the coming Administration beforehand, when he could not possibly be known what course Gen. Harrison would think proper to pursue. Gentlemen had been discussing the subject of an extra session, a National Bank, the public lands, and other measures, when they did not know the opinion of the President-elect. What, he would ask, was the use of debating on the propriety of calling an extra session, when they could not tell whether Gen. Harrison would think proper to call one or not? The President was authorized to convene Congress when he thought it expedient. It all depended upon his opinion; therefore what manner of good could result from a discussion at this time, on such a measure, when they had no means of knowing what the views of the President would be? But the House had been doing what course Gen. Harrison had been settling the affairs of the nation; they had been talking about the next Administration, the new cabinet, and so on; in fact, they had been cabinet makers. That being the case, however, he would not be surprised if some gentlemen should be shown so little mercy to the manufacturers of the North.

Mr. A. then proceeded to notice a newspaper rumor to the effect that Mr. WISE was to be the leader of the Whig party in the House under the new Administration.

This drew out Mr. WISE in repeated explanations, and the debate merged into one of an unpleasant character, involving the merits of the anti-slavery law, etc.

Mr. WISE replied at some length to the remarks of Mr. ADAMS, so far as they concerned him personally.

Mr. W. COST JOHNSON then obtained the floor, and pending his remarks, the committee rose.

On motion of Mr. LINCOLN,  
The House adjourned.

We are glad to observe that M. WINTHROP, of Massachusetts, who had been absent from the House of Representatives for the last ten days through indisposition, has resumed his seat.

Mr. PETRIKIN, of Pennsylvania, also, has resumed his place in the House, from which he had been detained for several weeks by indisposition.

From the Rochester Democrat.  
McLeod Bailed.—Popular Commotion at Lockport.—A gentleman of this city has received the following letter from his friend, a respectable gentleman of Lockport, which he has obligingly permitted us to publish. What the result may be can only be conjectured.

LOCKPORT, Thursday, 12 o'clock, night.  
I have just returned from the Court House and Jail where, in the short time since, assembled 250 or 300 citizens, who say McLeod shall not be liberated, although Judge Bowen admitted him to bail this afternoon, and Capt. Wm. Buel had become bail.

The Judge gave the order to his (McLeod's) attorney, who gave him 7 this evening, and in 40 minutes 300 men were in and about the Court House and Jail.

A meeting was organized in the Court room, while 40 or 50 guarded the door below, some with muskets; while the drums and bugles outside must have made McLeod feel gloomy. He was not allowed to see the Sheriff or any one else.

A committee was appointed to see Judge Bowen and ask him to surrender him, or rather withdraw his name from the case. The committee had not returned when I left. I fear it will be much against him if he does not do so.

A messenger has gone to Buffalo, that the owner of the Caroline may be here to prosecute for private damages, &c. &c. should the authorities insist on his liberation. The excitement very great. Brother-sinner signed the bail bond with Buel.

Most of our best citizens are indignant at Judge Bowen for admitting him to bail, and all the bail they lay him on, I mistake the men I left at the Court House.

Half-past 12.—I am going to the Jail again.

Two o'clock.—Morning.—I found Judge Bowen addressing the meeting, and attempting to exonerate himself. Buel did not stir, but I understand he will surrender him in the morning, to which time the meeting adjourned, although many will remain at the Jail till morning.

The cannon was brought in the front of the Court House about 12 o'clock, and commenced firing, and made the glass fly in the Court House, to the amusement of the Patriots, I will assure you. What must have been McLeod's feelings, not knowing what was going on during the seven hours the Court House was full? I must say he was much to be pitied, if innocent.

Yours, &c.

The opera of "Norma" continues to afford unmingled delight to large and intelligent audiences. No one with the slightest pretensions to taste in music, should neglect enjoying this fine composition. It is, perhaps, the most intellectual production of the kind, that has ever been produced upon the stage, and the manner and spirit of the getting up are liberal and magnificent in the highest degree.—Phil. Inquirer.

## THE MADISONIAN.

WASHINGTON CITY.  
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1841.

IN THOSE THINGS WHICH ARE ESSENTIAL LET THERE BE UNITY—IN NON-ESSENTIALS, LIBERTY; AND IN ALL THINGS CHARITY.—Augustin.

### SENATE.

The Senate, yesterday, ordered to a third reading the joint resolution for ceding to the State of Maryland, on certain conditions, the stock held by the United States in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

There was no other business of public importance. The Senate, having disposed of several private bills, adjourned to Monday.

UNIFORM BANKRUPT LAW.—We give up much space, to-day, to the debate on the Bankrupt Bill, which was begun in the Senate on Thursday. Mr. CHITTENDEN introduced it with a clear, condensed, and vigorous recapitulation of the arguments in its favor which were so ably presented at the last session by him, and other distinguished friends of the measure; and made a most eloquent appeal in behalf of the large class of honest, but unfortunate insolvents, whom it is designed principally to relieve.

CHARTER OF WASHINGTON.—The bill to amend and continue in force the Charter of Washington, which has been reported to the Senate by Mr. MERRICK, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, as a substitute for the bill introduced by Mr. NORVELL, will be found in our columns to-day.

### OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. PRESTON, from the committee appointed on the part of the Senate, consisting of Messrs. PRESTON, HUNTINGTON, and HUBBARD, to join the committee on the part of the House, consisting of Messrs. CUSHING, J. W. JONES, GRANGER, DAWSON, and ATHERTON, to examine the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, and to notify the persons elected of their election, submitted a report, accompanied by the following resolution:

Resolved, That the two Houses will assemble in the Chamber of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, the 10th of February, at 12 o'clock, and the President of the Senate shall be presiding officer; that one person be appointed a teller on the part of the Senate, and two on the part of the House of Representatives, to make a list of the votes as they shall be declared; that the result shall be declared to the President of the Senate, who shall announce the state of the vote, and the persons elected, to the two Houses as aforesaid, which shall be deemed a declaration of the persons elected President and Vice President of the United States, and together with a list of votes be entered on the journals of the two Houses.

Mr. PRESTON moved that the Chair appoint the person on the part of the Senate; when

Mr. PRESTON was appointed by the Chair.

### THE NEW SENATE.

In conformity to usage, the Senate of the U. S. has been summoned by the present Executive, to meet at the Capitol on the 4th of March next, for the transaction of such business connected with the commencement of a new Administration, as may be brought before them.

The new Senate will have a decided majority in favor of the new Administration. But it will be important that all should be present. We annex a list of the members elect whose terms commence on the 4th of March, or who hold over from previous years, with a statement of the time when their various terms expire. Those names in *italics* are friends of Gen. Harrison:

NAME	STATE	TERM
Ruel Williams	MAINE	1843
George Brown	MAINE	1843
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
Franklin Pierce	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1843
Levi Woodbury	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1843
Samuel Prentiss	MAINE	1843
Samuel Phelps	MAINE	1843
MASSACHUSETTS.		
Daniel Webster	MASSACHUSETTS	1845
Isaac C. Eaton	MASSACHUSETTS	1847
NEW JERSEY.		
Nathan F. Dixon	NEW JERSEY	1845
James F. Simmons	NEW JERSEY	1845
CONNECTICUT.		
Perry Smith	CONNECTICUT	1843
J. W. Huntington	CONNECTICUT	1845
NEW YORK.		
Silas Wright	NEW YORK	1843
N. P. Talmadge	NEW YORK	1843
NEW JERSEY.		
Samuel L. Southard	NEW JERSEY	1843
VACANCY.		
PENNSYLVANIA.		
James Buchanan	PENNSYLVANIA	1843
Robert W. Sturgeon	PENNSYLVANIA	1845
DELAWARE.		
R. H. Bayard	DELAWARE	1845
THOMAS CLAYTON.		
John L. Kerr	DELAWARE	1843
Wm. D. Merrick	DELAWARE	1845
VIRGINIA.		
William C. Rives	VIRGINIA	1845
VACANCY.		
NORTH CAROLINA.		
William A. Graham	NORTH CAROLINA	1843
Wm. P. Mangum	NORTH CAROLINA	1847

Of the 48 Senators elected, 26 are the friends of the new Administration, and 22 are supposed to be opposed to it. The five vacancies will mostly, perhaps all, be filled by friends of the coming Administration.

### HONOR TO THE PEOPLE'S PRESIDENT.

A meeting of the Harrison Democratic members of the Pennsylvania Legislature was held at Harrisburg, on Monday, at which a committee, consisting of the Speakers of the two Houses, was appointed to invite General Harrison, on behalf of the Democratic members of the Legislature, to visit Harrisburg on his route to Washington. On motion of Mr. Smyser, of Adams, a committee of reception was also appointed, comprising Speakers Penrose and Crab, and Messrs. Smyser, Darse, and Cox, of the House, and Messrs. Ewing and Spackman, of the Senate—to receive President Harrison, and tender to him the hospitality of the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at the seat of Government.

### TREASURY NOTES.

By an official statement from the Treasury Department, issued under date of the 1st inst. it appears that, of the first, second and third issues of Treasury notes, authorized by the acts of Congress, of 1837, '38 and '39, there are now outstanding \$268,342, 29. Of the issue under the act of March, 1840, there are outstanding \$4,666,377.08. Estimated to be in the hands of public officers, but not returned to the Department, about \$70,000. Total Treasury Post Notes now outstanding, of the issues under the existing administration of the General Government \$4,804,719.37.

Hon. CALES CUSHING delivered a lecture before the Mechanical Library Association in Baltimore on Wednesday evening, which is very favorably spoken of in the Baltimore papers.

### RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

Pursuant to public notice, the committee appointed at a public meeting of the citizens of Washington on Wednesday, the 3d of February, 1841, to make suitable arrangements for the reception of the President elect, assembled at the City Hall, on Thursday, the 4th.

W. W. SEATON took the Chair, and

GEORGE SWENY was appointed Secretary.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That Messrs. Kirkwood, Hyatt, and Lenoir be a committee to ascertain and report the precise time at which the President elect purposes to reach Washington.

On motion of Mr. Waterston,

Resolved, That the corporate authorities, the citizens of Washington generally, and visiting strangers, be invited to assemble at the City Hall, on the day of Gen. Harrison's arrival, at such hour as shall hereafter be jointly designated by the committee, to proceed from thence in procession to receive the President elect, and escort him to his lodgings.

On motion of Mr. Bryan,

Resolved, That Colonel Peter Force be appointed Chief Marshal for the occasion, with authority to appoint such number of Marshal Marshals as he may think necessary; and that the Marshal and Assistant Marshals be empowered to make suitable arrangements for the occasion.

On motion of Mr. Waterston,

Resolved, That the chairman be requested to obtain the services of the Marine Band for the occasion.

Resolved, That the Mayor of the City be requested to deliver an address of welcome to General Harrison upon his arrival.

On motion of Mr. Allen,

Resolved, That the Mayor be authorized to provide a suitable Hall for the use of the President elect to meet such of his fellow citizens as may desire to pay their respects to him, and to make such other arrangements as may be proper.

On motion of Mr. Blake,

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to communicate copies of these proceedings to the Mayors of Alexandria and Georgetown, and request the citizens of those cities to unite in the ceremonies of the reception.

W. W. SEATON, Chairman.

RECEPTION OF GEN. HARRISON AT BALTIMORE.—At the meeting of the Whig State Central Committee, on Tuesday evening, at Baltimore, the following gentlemen were appointed a sub-committee to make arrangements for the reception of Gen. HARRISON, viz: Nathaniel F. Williams, Neilson Poe, Samuel McClellan, William H. Gatchell, James L. Ridgely, George R. Richardson, Thomas Yates Walsh.

### PROGRESS OF GEN. HARRISON.

We copy from the correspondence of the *Baltimore Patriot* the interesting account of Gen. Harrison's journey towards this city, his stay at Pittsburgh, meetings and salutations of the People, speeches, &c.

To give you any adequate idea of the demonstrations of regard and rejoicing evinced by the people on the shore of Ohio, would occupy too much room, and I fear would be thought rather an exaggeration. From Wheeling to this place we would see, in every direction, groups of individuals holding in their hands flags, banners, &c., and the hozzans of fifteen were heard on every hill and valley. In the city of Wheeling, in the night, such indeed, to the regret of the General, as he was exceedingly desirous to visit flourishing village. But although it was one o'clock in the morning, hundreds of citizens were on the banks of the Ohio, and some of them were some lighted up. About 9 o'clock in the morning, we reached Beaver, and again the General was received with every mark of attention and respect. We passed a beautiful village, lying immediately on the banks of the Ohio, and called it Harmony. Here this village are of a peculiar character, all eligions. They met us on the bank of the river, all clad in a dress of the most unique character, with a band of music, and manifested, by their appearance, the greatest regard for the hero, who stood before them in the hour of trial. About four miles below Pittsburgh, we discovered a beautiful flag floating in the breeze, upon an elevated rock, the staff being one hundred feet in height. Near the spot was erected a Log Cabin, surrounded by about one hundred gentlemen and ladies, who approached in the noblest spirit of devotion, and discharged, and this beautiful and romantic spot was vocal with songs of triumph and liberty. We at length reached the glass-works. At this point, we locked the Fulton to our right, and crossed the river to Pittsburgh. Here we found hundreds of banners floating upon the dome of every building. The banks of both sides of the river literally covered with enthusiastic freemen. On reaching the landing, we found at least fifty thousand individuals, ready to receive the Ohio hero, and two military companies stood in front of this immense multitude. The old General stood on the hurricane deck, uncovered, with his grey hairs streaming to the breeze. He tried once or twice to address the crowd before him, which gave forth such a roar of applause, that he listened to thousands of the fair daughters of the place stood in the windows, hailing the reception of the "People's Candidate." In short, he descended the deck of the boat, and accompanied by his assistants, viz: Hon. John Chandler, and Col. C. S. Judd.—The committee of arrangement then waited on him, and tendered to him the hospitality of the city. The Mayor of the city then conducted the General to a Barouche, and thus accompanied, he passed through the city. At the request of the multitude, the General made them an eloquent speech. He reached the Pittsburgh Hotel late in the evening, where several gentlemen of distinction called on him and a large number were introduced to him. An incident occurred, which I will relate—as it was of the most deeply interesting character. An old soldier, pressing his way with difficulty through the crowd, came limping along with one leg, having lost the other at the Battle of Tippecanoe. "Sir," he said, "I am an old soldier, and I have fought with you at the Battle of Tippecanoe. I lost this leg under your command—I am gratified that you have been elected President." Here the General's bosom began to swell with deep emotions. His lip quivered—he was deeply affected. He replied in a low voice, "I will be glad to see you again, and I will be glad to see you again."

"General, I am glad that the people have elected you President—I voted for you and 'Tyler too,' and I am in hopes that when you take charge of the office of President, you will look after the pension fund—the old soldiers can't get their pensions." To this, he responded—"I do not think that there is any money in the Treasury for any body, but if there be any, the old soldiers shall have their part of it. This prompt and applicable reply drew forth considerable applause. As soon as the General had taken by the hand thousands of his fellow-citizens, he retired to bed.

To-day another interesting scene took place. According to previous arrangements, he addressed thousands of his fellow-citizens, and he passed through the Hotel. Every window in the vicinity of the hotel was thronged with beauty and elegance to hear the words of experience and wisdom from this venerable President. The whole scene was a sublime one. It was a meeting of the working classes of the community, who had come forth, to show their veneration for the eminent personage, who had been elevated by their suffrages, to the most distinguished office in the world. I suppose ten thousand persons were present. His remarks were feeling and eloquent. His commentaries on the principles of republicanism were able and lucid, and his observations on the duty of citizens, in watching the movements of those clothed with large prerogatives of power were sound in their general application, and perfectly philosophical. Many indeed expressed their surprise at the remarkable distinctness of his enunciation, and the full compass of his voice. I am sure that every man present understood every word uttered by him—while he was eloquently discoursing, a loco-foco band of music, and a chorus of voices, which he calmly replied, that he concluded, he might reply to the remark he intended to make—that it was contrary to all parliamentary rule, to allow two speakers at the same time. This prompt reply produced a great sensation, and the cheering and shouting were great. The meeting was afterwards addressed by Walter Forward, and Mr. Black, in able speeches—the multitude continued to remain in the street for hours after the General had concluded.

The President-elect, on the day of the inauguration, a *hat* which is the joint handiwork of the mechanics of the Banner and the Buckeye States.

Resolved, &c. That the two Boards, with the Mayor and officers of the Corporation, will attend the inauguration of the President of the United States on the 4th of March next, and that a committee, consisting of the Mayor and two members from each Board, be appointed to make arrangements for that purpose.

Approved, February 3, 1841.

Charles W. Goldsborough and Wallace Kirkwood, Esqrs., were appointed the committee on the part of the Board of Common Council, and Samuel Bacon and W. McDonald, Esqrs., on the part of the Board of Common Council, pursuant to the above resolution.

Union of the Canadas.—The New York Herald states that Governor General Thompson will issue his proclamation on the 7th instant, declaring the union of the two Provinces, and for the assembling of the new Parliament at Kingston in May next.

Kingston, the new capital of the United Provinces, is situated on the lower end of Lake Ontario, nearly opposite Sackett's Harbor.

exclamations of the admiring crowd—the band playing "see the conquering hero come." The General, evidently much affected by this homage, then, paid by such a fascinating audience, addressed the ladies, in a few brief and eloquent remarks. During the delivery of this speech, the General took the liberty to interweave a beautiful episode in his observations, of the most deeply interesting character. He alluded to an incident that occurred in 1794. He observed that he ought to have had a Pittsburgh wife; that in 1794, he exchanged locks of hair with a lady of this town. The lady with whom the General had exchanged locks of hair, happened to be present, and she (Mrs. A.\*\*\*\*\*) forthwith advanced to the General and tendered him her congratulations.—The meeting exhibited much excitement. After he concluded, the General then shook by the hand the "big" daughters of Pennsylvania, and all retired to their homes highly delighted with the "People's President," and highly gratified that they had an opportunity of grasping by the hand, the General, who had protected their country in times of danger and of difficulty.

To-day he attends the Episcopal Church, Dr. Upford's, and this evening, the First Presbyterian Church in Allegheny Town.

He will leave here for Brownsville to-morrow about 10 o'clock. The committee of this place have chartered a boat, for the purpose of conveying him and the gentlemen accompanying him to that place.

The Hon. Harner Denny, so distinguished for his elegant urbanity of manners, and eminent talents, has been marked in his attentions to the General and his suite, and accompanies the General to church this morning.

Several eloquent speeches were made yesterday, not mentioned by me, by Mr. Black, of this place, Mr. Leontine, Ohio, and Mr. Robert Wickliffe, Jr. of Kentucky, the Mayor of the City of the President elect, and Mr. Copeland, the nephew of the President, are at the Exchange.

BRONXVILLE, Pa., Feb. 1st, 1841.

Gen. Harrison reached here to-night about 1 o'clock. Before I proceed to enumerate the circumstances attending the landing of the President elect at this place, I will give you a brief sketch of what took place this morning, prior to our embarkation from Pittsburgh, and our arrival at the river of the Monongahela. A rainy morning, before sunrise, the cannon and roar of artillery were heard in every part of Pittsburgh. The whole town, before 9 o'clock, was in motion.—The military corps exhibited a most splendid appearance. The Pittsburgh Hotel, which had been constructed by the enterprising and accommodating Major Iron, an old soldier under Gen. Harrison, and a thoroughly going whig, was crowded with individuals who had collected together, to take leave of the President of the people. The General having left the Hotel, to pay one or two visits, to one or two valued friends, shortly returned, to the most enthusiastic cheering. Some six thousand persons stood before the Hotel. The General, in obedience to the request of the military authorities, delivered a few words, and made a few eloquent remarks—in his usual felicitous style, characterized by his usual vigor of thought and closeness of observation. Having concluded these remarks, the committee of arrangements invited the General to the residence of the General, and the General, in the most cordial manner, accepted of the invitation. The General, in the most cordial manner, accepted of the invitation. The General, in the most cordial manner, accepted of the invitation.

At we ascended the river, every demonstration of respect was tendered the General, and the highest degree of enthusiasm displayed. On reaching Elizabeth, we found an immense crowd on the banks of the river, and the General, in the most cordial manner, accepted of the invitation. The General, in the most cordial manner, accepted of the invitation. The General, in the most cordial manner, accepted of the invitation.

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